

*Remark.*—For this bird Mr. Gould is indebted to the Messrs. Verreaux of Paris, who obtained it in a collection from Santa Fé de Bogota. In size it fully equals, if it does not exceed, *O. dentatus* and *O. speciosus*, from which latter it differs in the total absence of any black on the throat.

2. NOTES ON AN UNNAMED PARROT FROM THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO, NOW LIVING IN THE SOCIETY'S GARDENS; AND ON SOME OTHER SPECIES OF THE SAME FAMILY. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

(Aves, Pl. CXXVII.)

M. Auguste Sallé has called my attention to the fact, that the White-fronted Parrot of San Domingo, commonly regarded as the immature state of *Chrysotis leucocephala*, is in truth quite a different species from that bird. It may be distinguished at once by having no red on the throat and a narrower white frontal band than the true *leucocephala*, which is from Cuba. M. Sallé, who has had ample opportunities of observing this bird in its natural state, is confident as to its distinctness, and I have no doubt he is quite right. Under these circumstances, I propose to call the San Domingan bird, which has not yet received a specific designation, *Chrysotis Salléi*,—a just tribute to one who has made such extensive discoveries in the Natural History of the New World, and is the only modern naturalist who has explored the still imperfectly-known zoology of the island which it inhabits.

The true *Chrysotis leucocephala* is figured in Edward's 'Gleanings,' vol. iv. pl. 166, as "*The White-fronted Parrot*," and by Buffon in the 'Planches Enluminées' as the "*Perroquet à front blanc du Sénégal*," and "*Perroquet de la Martinique*," nos. 335 and 549. It is also well represented by Le Vaillant as the male of "*Le Perroquet à face rouge*" (pl. 107 et 107 bis). It is included in the revised list of Cuban birds lately published in Cabanis' Journal; and specimens in the collection of the Academy of Philadelphia were procured by Mr. Richard Taylor in that island.

Examples of this bird likewise occur in the British Museum, and there is a specimen now living in the Society's gardens.

The *Chrysotis Salléi* is figured by Buffon in his 'Planches Enluminées,' no. 548, as the "*Perroquet à ventre pourpre de la Martinique*." Specimens collected by M. Sallé in San Domingo are in the British Museum and at the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and there are two fine examples now living in the Society's gardens.

There is likewise living in the Society's gardens an example of another nearly allied species of Parrot, which has also been sometimes confounded with the true *Chrysotis leucocephala*. This is the Red-fronted Parrot (*Chrysotis vittata*) figured in the 'Planches Enluminées' under the title of "*Perroquet de S. Dominique*," and often called by Gmelin's specific name "*dominicensis*." It is not,

however, as far as I know, found in the island of Dominica, but in Puerto Rico, whence examples now in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris were transmitted by Maugé. Le Vaillant has represented this bird as the female of his "*Perroquet à face rouge*."

Mr. Gosse's *Psittacus leucocephalus* from Jamaica, of which there is one specimen in the British Museum, seems different again, and ought probably to bear the name *Chrysotis vinaceicollis*; the bird described by M. de Lafresnaye as *Pionus vinaceicollis* (Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 321) being probably intended for the young of this; but a larger series of examples is perhaps requisite to confirm this species.

It is very interesting to notice how the different islands of the Antilles are thus tenanted by distinct, though corresponding, species of Parrots:—Cuba by *Chrysotis leucocephala* and *Conurus guianensis*\* (?), Jamaica by *Chrysotis vinaceicollis* and *Conurus nanus*, Puerto Rico by *Chrysotis vittata* and *Conurus maugæi*†, and San Domingo by *Chrysotis Sallæi* and *Conurus chloropterus*‡.

While upon the subject of Parrots, I may add some notes taken during a late inspection of specimens of these birds in several Museums.

Prince Bonaparte, in one of his last papers, proposed to call the little Mexican Conure, which so nearly resembles *Myiopsitta tigrina* of Souancé, *Bolborhynchus catharina* (Compt. Rend. March 1857). But there is no doubt that the Mexican bird (whether really distinct from the Venezuelan *tigrina* or not) should bear the name *lineola* of Cassin. Mr. Cassin's type, which is in the Philadelphian Academy's Museum, was obtained by Mr. Pease, near Puente Nacional, in the State of Vera Cruz, and there is no ground for supposing error in the locality. I have seen the same bird in the collection of Dr. Cabot of Boston. It was obtained by him in Yucatan, in the island of Cosumel in 1842.

The Parrots belonging to the genus *Tanygnathus* of the East Indian islands are in much confusion, which a more accurate knowledge of the localities whence specimens are brought would, I think, soon clear up. The type of the genus, *Tanygnathus macrorhynchus* (Pl. Enl. 713), distinguished by its enormous blood-red beak and green head, with the wings varied with black and yellow, is said to be from New Guinea. This is very likely to be the case, but more certain localities are the islands of Gilolo, where examples were procured by Forsten, and Ceram, where Reinwardt found it living, as I learn from the marked specimens in the Leyden Museum. Next to it comes *T. marginatus* (Pl. Enl. 287, *fig. mala*) from the Philippines. This species has the hind part of the head blue, and the wings varied with yellow and blue. A third bird of this genus is *Tanygnathus Mulleri*, Bp. Consp. p. 5, et Müll. et Schlegel, Verh.

\* Probably not the true *guianensis* of Guiana, but so called by Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn. 1856, p. 106.

† *Psittacara maugæi*, Souancé, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1856, p. 59.

‡ *Psittacara chloroptera*, Souancé, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1856, p. 59.

Ned. Ov. Bez., Land en Volk. p. 108. The type specimen of this bird (which is in the Leyden Museum) was brought by Müller from the island of Bouton; but the same species occurs near Macassar, in the adjacent island of Celebes, whence Mr. Wallace has lately transmitted specimens; and living examples in the Zoological Gardens at Rotterdam are said to be from Timor.

We have now living in the Society's gardens examples of *Tanygnathus macrorhynchus* and *T. Mulleri*.

In our gardens we have also now living another very interesting bird, namely the large green Lory, described by Prince Bonaparte in a note in our 'Proceedings' in 1850 (p. 26) as *Psittacodis Westermanni*, and which may be easily distinguished from its near ally, the *Psittacus magnus* or *sinensis* of the older authors (of which we have also a living specimen), by the want of the red patch on the flanks, as well as by the different hue of the deep green colour. Prince Bonaparte has employed for these birds, which, as he well remarks, form the only green genus of true Lories, the term *Psittacodis*. But the true type of *Psittacodis* (as constituted by Wagler\*, its originator) is the extraordinary Parrot, *Psittacus paragua*—a distinct form altogether, to which Prince Bonaparte has applied the name *Stavorinius*. Mr. G. R. Gray, in his last list of Genera (p. 88, genus 1491), applies the term *Mascarinus* to these Parrots. But Lesson's name *Mascarinus* cannot, I think, possibly be used otherwise than for the *Psittacus mascarinus* of Madagascar, which Lesson placed within the genus, although he did not arrange it as the first species. It seems quite absurd to call a group of birds occurring only in the Moluccas "*Mascarinus*." I therefore suggest the adoption of the term "*Polychlorus*," given by Scopoli as the specific designation of *Psittacus magnus*, as a generic name for these birds—which will so stand as *Polychlorus magnus*, and *Polychlorus Westermanni* (Pl. CXXVII.); and the third species, Prince Bonaparte's *Psittacodis intermedius*, of which there are examples in the British and Leyden Museums—as *Polychlorus intermedius*.

It is singular that the only other known example of *Polychlorus Westermanni*, from which Prince Bonaparte's description was taken, is also a living bird in the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam, where the collection of *Psittacidae* (which I had the pleasure of inspecting a few weeks since) is very good, embracing about sixty-four species.

It is however surpassed by that in our own Gardens, where at the present moment no less than seventy-five species may be seen living.

### 3. ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS RECEIVED BY M. SALLÉ FROM SOUTHERN MEXICO. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

M. Sallé (whose fine series of Mexican birds I have twice already brought before the notice of this Society) has lately received a third

\* Wagler, Mon. Psittacorum, p. 495.